## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THINKING, DRINKING AND SMOKING. BTUDY AND STIMULANTS: OR, THE USE OF INTOXICANTS AND NAROOTICS IN RELATION TO INTELLECTUAL LIFE. As illustrated by personal communications on the subject from men of letters and of setence. Edited by A. Astriice Reade. 12ao, pp. 201. Philadelphila: J. B. Lippingoit & Co. Manchester: Abel Heywood & Son.

The editor of this little volume has made a contribution both interesting and valuable to the study and science, and has thereby arrived at conclusions which ought to be serviceable to thinkers. These conclusions are as follows: (1) That alcohol and That the most vigorous thinkers and hardest workers abstain from both stimulants, (3) That those who have tried both moderation and total absti-nence find the la 'er the more healthful practice, (4) That almost every brain-worker would be the better for abstinence. (5) That the most abs rase (6) That all work done under the influence of alcohol is unhealthy work. (7) That the only pure brain stimulants are external ones-fresh air, cold water, walking, riding, and other out-loor exer-

Not one of the eminent men whose letters Mr.

Reade prints has resorted to alcohol for inspiration as stimulus to thought, though many of them use it moderately as a support nuder conditions of mental and physical exhaustion. Mr. Gladstone mental and physical exhaustion. Mr. Glasstone has always abstanced from the use of very strong and fiery stimulants, and smoking he detests. He is fifty years old and his health is perfect. He is accustomed to much open-air exercise, long sleep and little food. He reads and writes from eight to ten hours every day, and never remembers to have been a day until for work. M. Tourguéaeif uses neither tobacco nor alcohol, and his observations. greater lucidity and power, but to repair the physical strength constantly exhausted by the action of the brain and the encompassing and extanging nerves upon the body. It is worth noting that when Littre, the French philosopher, felt the strain he thinks that tobacco is a very bad thing; he hand in his study. The late Professor Charles Darwin's theory hardly accorded with his practice in the matter of alcohol. "I drink a glass of wine daily," he wrote in February of last year, when he do not have the subject, and Americans will be pleased to read that the excessive use of too accompany all classes, be better without any, though all doctors urge me trug everywhere and upon everything has not todrink wine, as I suffer much from gliddiness. I taken sauffall my life, and regret that I ever account to half a given black of tobacco as quired the habit, which I have often tried to leave off, and have succeeded for a time. I feel sure it is a great stimulus and aid in my work. I also daily smoke two hittle paper cigarettes of Turkish to-bacco. This is not a stimulus, but rests me bacco. This is not a stimulus, but rests me poison. A French Senator who departed this life. after I have been compelled to talk, with tired memory, more than anything else."

Dr. Henry Maudsley does not consider alcohol or

The late Authory Trollope can hardly be quoted tobacco to be in the least necessary or beneficial to in support of any theory for a man recaa person who is in good health. "I am of opinion." less enough to regularly read an hour he says, "that any supposed necessity of one or the other to the hardest or best mental bodily work by cannot be accepted as good authority. "I have such a person, is purely fantiful. He will certainly been a smoker nearly all my life," he wrote in Feb-go harder and sounder work without them. I am runny, '82. "Five years ago I found it certainly speaking, of course, of a person in health; by a per- was hurting me-causing my band to shake and time to time, as any other drug would be used." Dr. A doctor told me I had smoked too much—three large cigars daily. Two years since I took to it again, and now smoke three small eights (very clouded brain for mental work, unstinulated by tobacco or other drugs. "His faculties are the best under his control in the forenoon, between breakfast and lunch. The only intellectual noe he could find in stimulants is the quickened mental action they induce when taken in company. He thinks ideas may reach the brain when slightly stimulated, which remain after the stimulus has ceased to disturb its rhythms. He does not habitually use any drink stronger than water. He has no peremptory rule, having no temptation to indulgence, but approaching near to abstract to a healthy student, unless now and then socially, in the intervals of mental labor." Dr. Helmes's suggestion as to ideas reaching the brain when slightly stimulated is borne out by a statement of Thackeray's that he got some of his best thoughts when driving home from dining out with his "skin through the reaching of wine." Dr. Bain, who quotes this statement, allow the observations of them smoke, and almost all take before their work a cap of college. That a man might get chance suggestions. anything stronger than ten or coffee, unaffected by M. Taine writes: tobacco or other drugs. "His faculties are the best under his control in the forenoon, between breakfull of wine." Dr. Bain, who quotes this statement, adds: "That a man might get chance suggestions by the nervous excitement I have no doubt ; I speak of the serious work of composition. John Stuart Mill never used topacco; I believe he had always a moderate quantity of wine to dinner. He frequently made the remark that he believed the giving up of wine would be apt to be followed by taking more food than was necessary, merely for the sake of stimulation. Assuming the use of stimulants after work to aid the subsidence of the brain, I can quite conceive that tobacco may operate in this way, as often averred; but I should have supposed that any single stimulant would have been enough: as tobacco for these abstaining entirely from alcohol, and using little tea or collee." Dr. Bain himself finds abstinence from alcohol and tea essential to intellectual effort; they induce a false excitement not compatible with severe application to problems of difficulty.

While Professor Tyndali does not think that any general rule can be laid down he is of the opinion that that man is happiest who is so organized as to be able to dispense with the use of both alcohol and tobacco. Some powerful thinkers, he says, are very considerable smokers, while other powerful thinkers would have been damaged, if not ru ned, by the practice; and a similar remark applies in the case of alcohol. Sir William Thomson thinks that neither tobacco nor alcohol is of the slightest consequence as a stimulus or help to intellectual efforts, but that either may be used without harm or the reverse if in small enough quantities so as not to hurt the digestion. Mr. Matthew Arnold has little positive suggestion to contribute. "I have never smoked," he writes, " and have always drunk wine

-chieffy claret." As to the use of wine, I can only speak for myself. Of course, there is the danger of excess; but a healthy nature and the power of self-tentrol being pre-supposed, one can hardly do better, I should think, than "follow nature" as to what one drinks and its times and quantity. As a general rule, I drink water in the middle of the day; and a glass of two of shorry, and some light clover mixed with water, at a just dinner; and this day; and a glass of two of sherry, and some light claret, mixed with water, at a late dinner; and this seems to suit me very well. I have given up her in the middle of the day, not because I experienced that if did not suit me, but because the doctor assured me that it was bad for rheumatism, from which I sometimes suffer. I suppose most young people could do as much without wine as with it. Real brain-work of itself, I think, upsets the worker, and makes him bilious; wine will not cure this, nor will abstaining from wine prevent it. But, in general, wine used in moderation seems to add to the agreeableness of life—for adults at any rate; and whatever adds to the agreeableness of life adds to its resources and powers. life adds to its resources and powers.

General Grant's testimony in regard to tobacco has the merit of coming from one whose knowledge of the subject is thorough. He has found its efficacy great as a narcotic. He once told Dr. Beard that if disturbed during the night or worried about anything so that he could not sleep he could induce sleep by getting up and smoking a short time. slicep by getting up and smoking a short time.
Why he smoked in the day-time the General did not say. Mr. Edison's experience in regard to tobacco is widely different; he apparently regards that smoking, although pleasant, is too violent in its action; and the same remark he applies to alcoholic liquors. Chewing tobacco, however, he thinks nots as a good stimulant upon one engaged in brain labor; and he promote engaged in brain labor; and he promote engaged in brain labor; and the promote engaged in the first hard time, and have since to my that this brain is in better condition at that time, especially for experimental work; and when so engaged he almost invariably chews tobacco as a simulant. To Professor Edward Dowden the good effects of tobacco are the soothing away of small emporary dulices and the restoring of little irritating inclined to the control of the

had been pausing over; and it nearly always has the power to produce a pleasant, and perhaps whole-some, retardation of thought—a half unthinking reverse; if one adapts surrounding circumstances to encaurage this mooth. The only sure brain stimulants of the moving reverse and the produces a kind of movication; if the moving reverse and the produces a kind of movication; in large quantity produces a kind of movication; in the moving a great which and the produces of the moving a great which and the produces of the moving a great which and the produces of the moving a great which and the produces of the moving and the moving a great which are the produces of the moving a great which are the produces of the profession of spirits, which is a great which and the produces of the profession of spirits, which are produced without any kind of stimulas to the necrosist of the profession of the profession of the profession of the profession of spirits, which are produced without any kind of stimulas to the necrosist of the profession of the professio

Mr. E. A. Freeman on the contrary has no liking calculations may be made and the most laborious for the scented weed. "I tried it once or twice mental work performed without artificial stimulus. when young," he writes, "but, finding it masty, I did not try again. Why people smoke I have no notion. If I am tired of work a short sleep sets me

Professor Ernst Hacckel, of Jena, finds strong coffee very useful in mental work. Frederic Harrison has always taken a pint of claret ones in the day and finds himself rather stronger with than without it. Mr. Harrison's other statements should be quoted as furnishing valuable hints to the fiercely industrious tions on other people have led him to the conclusion that tobacco is generally a bad thing, and that the repaired his natural forces with does of fruit of it being based mainly upon his belief that a jedy or jam, pots of which he kept conveniently at cigar or pipe will very often make a man content to was seventy-three years old, " and believe I should both in France and Italy, and the consequent spit-

small), and, so far as I can tell, without any effect."

time, and our joernalis's have, therefore, no necessity to resort to this stimulant.

Mr. Charles Reade does not mention the use of alcohol, but expresses decided opinions in the mat-ter of tobacco. "I tried to smoke five or six times, but it always made me heavy and rather sick; therefore, as it is not a necessary of life, and costs money, and makes me sick, I spurned it from me. I have never felt the want of it. I have sen many people the worse for it. I have seen many people apparently none the worse for it. I never saw any body perceptibly the better for it." Mr. James Payn's testimony is the exact opposite. He smokes the whole time he is engaged in composition-light tobacco or latakia, to be sure-and he has little doubt that it stimulates the imagination. Mr. Wilkie Collins is another novelist who loves his cigar. It supports him under the agonies of gout. "When I am ill," he writes, "tobacco is the best friend that my irritable nerves possess. When I am well, but exhausted for the time by a hard day's work, tobacco nerves and composes me. There is my evidence in two words. When a man allows nimself to become a giuttou in the matter of smoking tobacco, he suffers for it; and if he becomes a glutton in the matter of cating ment, he just as certainly suffers in another way. When I read learned attacks on the practice of smoking, I feel indebted to the writer—he adds largely to the relish of my eigar." Mr. W. D. Howelis never uses tobacco, except in a rare self-defensive eigorette when a great many other people are smoking, and he commonly drinks water at dinner. When he takes wine he thinks it weakens his work, and his working force the next morning. Mr. Thomas Hardy is almost as abstinent as Mr. Howells. He has never smoked a pipeful of tobacco in his life, nor a eigar: and his impression is that its use would be very injurious in his case. So far as he has observed, it is far from beneficial to any literary man. Mr. Payn may reflect with advantage upon Mr. Hardy's next sentence: "There are, unquestionably writers, who smoke with impunity but this seems to be owing to the counterbalancing effect of some accident in their lives or constitutions on which few others could calculate." Mr. Hardy goes on to say : " I have never found alcohol helpful to novel writing in any degree. My experience goes to prove that the effect of wine, taken as a preliminary to imaginative work, is to blind the writer to the quality of what he produces ratner than to raise its quality." walking much out of doors, and particularly when on Continental rambles, Mr. Hardy occasionally drinks a glass or two of claret, or mild ale. The German beers seem beneficial at these times of exertion, which he thinks may possibly be owing to some alimentary qualities they possess apart from their stimulating property. Mr. Philip Gilbert Harmerton's letter is one of the most interesting and sensible in the volume:

tobacco, I have a notion that it is only dangerous where the vital organism, and particularly the nervous system, is badly nourished." The venerable James Martinean (now seventy-seven), who is practically an abstainer, has untroubled sleep and direction problems to shade untroubled sleep and digestion, and has retained the power of mental application with only this abatement perceptible to himself, that a given task requires a somewhat longer time than in fresher days. Faw things, he believes, do more at a minimum of cost to lighten the spirits and sweeten the temper of families and of society than the repudiation of artificial indulgences. Mr. George Augustus Sala says that he has been a constant smoker for nearly forty years; ever touch tobacco in any shape or form. He complains that drinking to excess weakens the eyesight, impairs the digestion, plays have with the nerves and interferes with the action of the heart. Dr. W. H. Russell, though he cannot aver that he should not have done as well without his old friends wine and tobacco, has felt comforted and sustained by both at times, especially by the weed. Climate, he adds, has a good deal to do with the craying for a stianulant, and men in India who of more value than that of Dr. Russell. "After a long day's ride," he says, "in the burning sun across the dry, stony wastes of Northwestern Persia, I have arrived in some wretched mad-built town, and laid down upon my carpet in the corner of some magratise hovel, interry word out by bodily in fane, mental anguly, and the worry inseptiable from constant association with Laston servants. It would be increasing to write a long letter to the newspapers before returning to rest. A Junicious use of stimulants has under such circums asces, not only given me soft near energy to impack my writing materials, he on my face, and propped on both clows, write for hours by the light of a smoky lamp; but also produced the flow of ideas that previously refused to come out of their mental hiding places, or which presented themselves in a flat and uninteresting form. I consider, then, the use of alcohola and other silmination to be constitute to literary lators under circumstances of physical and mental exhaustion; and very often the latter is the normal condition of

We ought, therefore, Professor Bert declares, to attach no stigma to their consumption, after having pointed out the danger of their abuse. In short, it is with alcohol and tobacco as with all the pleas-

The Abhé Meigne, the French astronomer, con tributes a letter entertaining in more ways than

tributes a leiter entermaining in more ways than one:

I can hardly offer myself as an example, because my constitution is rather too exceptional, but my experience may nave some degree of usefulness. I have alteredy published 150 volumess, small and great. I scarcely ever leave my writing table. I never take a walk, nor recreation, even after meass; and yet have not felt any heatache, constination, or and derangement in the nithary crams. I have never had occasion to have recomes to stimulants, esfee, alcohol, lobacco, etc., in order to work, or to obtain clearness of mind. In the contrary, stimulants give rise in my case to absorbing vibrations in the brain, which are adverse to its quick and regular working.

Several times in now him I fell into the habit of taking small. It is a faul habit, direly to begin with, since it puts a cantery to the nose, lith in the pocket, is extremely unwhelsome; for he who takes smill mids his nose stopp do no every norming, his breating difficult, his voice harsh and smilling, because the action of tobacco consists in drawing the humors to the brain destroys, by degrees, the memory. Thus has effect is fully proved by me own professional experiences, and that of many others.

I learned tweeve foreign humanishes by the method I published in my "Latin For All 4 that is to say, I draw my the catalogue of 1,500 or 1,500 rafical or primitive simple words, and engrave; them upon my mind by means of minemonic formulas. In this way I had learned about 41,500 werds, whose meaning is generally, or most frequently, without cannection with the word itself, and from 10,600 to 12,000 hadorical facts, with their precise date. All this existed simultaneously in my mind, always at my disposal when I wanted the meaning of a word or the date of an event. If any one asked me who was the twenty-fith king of England, for instance, I saw in my beads that the meaning of a word or the date of an event. If any one seld men tiles a my mind, such a francis resolution which no hing has disturbed inserted

ingle eigarette.
It was for me a complete resurrection, not only of It was for me a complete resurrection, not only of memory but of general health and well-being. It was only necessary for me to do what I old eighteen years later—to lessen nearly one-half the quantity of food which I took every day, to eat less meat and more vegetables, to obtain such incomparable health, of which It is hardly possible to form any idea, unlimited capacity of labor, perfect digestion, absence of wrickles, pimples; and I beg leave to affirm that those who tread in my footsteps will be as sound as I am. Add to this the habit, irrevocably established, of never saying, I shall do, nor I am deing, but I have done, and you have the secret of the enormous amount of work I have been able to accomplish, and am accomplishing every day, in spite of my eighty years. No one will dispute me the honor of being the greatest hard-working man of my century.

MR. BROW. SING'S NEW VOLUME.

Through a great deal without feeling it to be any burden upon me, which is the right state. I never do any brain work after dinner; I dine at seven, and read after, but only in languages that I can read without any trouble, and about subjects that I can read without any trouble, and about subjects that are familiar to me.

Mr. Robert Buchanan smokes habitually, and drinks also, but not during his hours of work; and his experience and belief are that both alcohol and tobacce, like most blessings, can be turned into curses by habitual self-indulgence. Physiologically speaking, he believes them both to be invaluable to humankind. "The cases of dire disease generated by total abstinence from liquor are even more terrible than those cans d by excess. With regard to tobacce, i have a notion that it is only dangerous where the vital organism, and particularly the nervous system, is badly nourssled." The

"Summers abandans."

"Where is the apost
Benay the world, yet a blank all the same,
Benay the world, yet a blank all the same,
"Framework which wards for a picture to frame:
"What of the leafage, what at the flower!
"Ross canbowering with nought they embower!
"Come, then, complete incompletion, O Comes,
"Pant through the blueness, perfect the summer!
"Breathe but one breath,
"Ross beauty above,
"And all that was death
"Grows life, grows love,
"Grows love!"
"Donald." the first of the poems, is concern "Grows live, grows love,
"Grows live, grows love,
"Grows love!"
"Douald," the first of the poems, is concerned with the subject of sport, which is just now receiving some legislative attention with us. It is a tradition that the bosom of the sportsman is the receptacle of every human viriue, bu Mr. Browning shows, by a distardly incident which actually occurred some years ago, that this is fartroin being necessarily the case, though, of course, there are many noble-minded sportsmen. We are introduced in the poem to a number of Oxford undergraduales, who in a Scotch bothly are holding merry carousal and briting rare stories of sporting feats. The usual things are said, that "good sportsman means good fellow," and a man "somai-hearrest to the centire," etc., when one of the company interripts and tells a very university that was one skirting the stores of Brit—, in Ross-snire, when on the eage of a lofty but narrow ledge of rock he came saidenly lace to face with a great gold-red stug, which "stood and stared, giganate and magnife." It wonder and the pear strick the whilom heree not an immed cacature "intelligent and pacific. Neither man nor least could turn base or go forward. The happy thought strick Donald that by tying flat down, breast upwards, the stag infgit pass over him. The stag understood, and lifted gently over the prograte man first one toot and then another. Now comes the disbolical fact of the sportsman:—

"The last of the legs as tenderly

"Over he lead, and with min our fracad
"—At following game no largard."
"Yet he was not sead when may packed next day
"From the gain y's cent hie wrece of him;
"His nell had be en stayed by the stay beneath
"Was consiment and saved the ness of him;
"But the rest of his body—way, doctors early,
"Matters could decide was cooken;
"Leas arms, it's, all of this loosed line a loost
"This port hie facility with straik the stag."
"This port hie facility with straik the stag."
"This your hie facility with straik the stag."
"The proposed the heapt at coor, and thence
"Straip of a layed holded."
"They could be heapt a loose and thence
"Some half of a layed holded."
"The miserable wretch, a honeless cripple for life, was driven to roam about the condity, showing the head of the stag, and terling his a cry to other sportsome. Many applanted hum, but the narrater of the incident exclatine; "Rightly rewarded—ingrate." The poeth ilimitates how the passion to root and Balkis, "which profits a conversation between Solomon, King of Israel, and the Queen of Sheba, Balkes. The former wonders whichier his fart visitor has fravelled thus far solely to see him who is regarded as the wrest of manimum, From her reply, we gather that woman's nature and woman's curiosity are equally the same in the passions of this conditions.

"Entrance are the stard, and steep I and stee,
"Planno," is the title of the closing poem in the vision. The philosopher referred him.
"Planno," is the title of the closing poem in the vision. The philosopher is the wiscon. The philosopher referred him time. We stole in the dearned man, and inquired how he in the olden time. We not occasion, Planno," Is the public in the olden time. We not occasion. The philosopher referred him time. We not occasion. The philosopher referred him to a loss of the mine. The philosopher is said. It will take heed to my wars, that I sta not with my take heed to my wars, that I sta not with my take heed to my wars, that I sta not with my take heed him to he of the closing poem in the vi

"Through her binshes laughed the Queen. 'For the sake of a rays! The gas jest! On high he communion with Mind-there, Body concerns not lauke:

"Down here, and I make too belf! Sage Solomon—one foot's small kiss!"

"Down here,—do I make too bold! Sage Solomon—one foot's small kiss!"

A very dramatic end tragic incident in history furnishes the groundwork for the next poem, "thristma and stonatios he." Christma, Queen of Swence, in the former hair of the 17ta century, was a very able and learned, although eccentric, woman. She abdicated her throne to the year 1654, and went travelling about Europe, sometimes appearing in mass africe gars. In Paris she was the gliest of Lousis XIII. Meeting with the Marquis Monaideson, an Italian, an attachment sprang up herewen them, and she appeared with the Queen's secrets—indeed, she hereaf revened them to lam, and senio of them were of a compromising character. The Marquis betrayes his trust, and the Queen discovered time. Challenging him with 198 trachery, he loudly proceeded his manocance usual Christma profined him. At the insignation of the Queen is was assessmated. Christma and her loves are at the pulsee of Fostamablem, and she leads him on to the dark "Gallery of the foce." "Air. Browning times graphically describes the last scene, the Queen is tog the special of Steady!

"Loo me in the gree once! Steady!

"Loo me in the gree once! Steady!

"Are you include now as crat

"On limit eve when we two first

"Yownen as Aron, ble seed and cursed!

"Fath and raisehood! Pare arready!

"Forward! Mass my hand compod!

"Entrance—the way! Ext—well,
"Someney, somewhere. Who can tell!

"What to the serts are place in

"Rushe Avon, at he does

"Of the villars, chartel once more,
"Where a tomostone poves the moor,
"Ey that holy where basin.

"You appeared to—As, below,
"This show bases its corpse, even so

"I your accrets arner!" What, no!

"Friends, my four! You, press, confess him!

"I have judged the empri there;
"Excelle my scattenee! Care

"For no mad such co-wards wear!

"Done, priest! Then absolve and bless him!
"Now-you three should and hess him!
"Now-you three should not and not,
"Dees and despor! Dead at last!
"Thanks, tire fulls—Faller, thanks! Aghast!
"What one word of his chiles.lon

"Would you tell me, though! I bred
with that royal crown abjured
"Its secore to that press!

"All its secore to that press!

"Mence—let Avon tell the rest!"

The Marquis Monaldeschi was buried at Avon, near Fontain blean. The love passage in the lives of Mary Wollstouccraft and the inmous artist Fuseli forms the subject of the next poem, which is very brief. To be strictly accurate, the love was all on the side of Mary Wollstouccraft, who made her passion strongly apparent, while Fuseli remanded unaffected, his nimb being lifed with another image at the time. There is no doubt that Fuseli inspired Mary Wollstouccraft with a very deep affection, and the poet makes her thus give expression to it:—

and the poet makes her thus give expression to it :-"O, but is it not hard, dear f
"Mhe are the nerves to quake at a mouse;
"If a spader drops I surink with fear;
"I should die outright in a haunted house;
"White for you—did the danger dared bring help—
From a tien's den I could seed ins whelp,
"With a scrpent round me stand stock-still,
"Go seep in a churchvard—so would will
"Give me the power to dare and do
"Valiantly—just for you!

" Much amuss in the head, dear,

"Much amiss in the head, dear,
"I tool at a haspange, tax my brain
"Attempting to draw—the sevatelizes here!
"I play, play, practise, and all in vatin;
"But for you—it my triumph brought you pride,
"I would grapple with Greek plays till i died,
"Paint a portrait of you—who can toil!
"Work my fingers off for your 'preity well';
"Language and painting and music, too,
"Easily done—for you!

"Strong and fierce is the heart, dear,
"with—more than a will—what seems a power
"To pounce on my prey, love outbroke here
"In flame divouring and to devour,
"Such love has labored its best and worst
"To win me a lover; yet, last as first,
"I have not quickened his pulse one beat,
"Fixed a moment's fancy, oliter or aweet;
"Yet the strong, licree heart's love's labor's due,
"Utterry lost was—you!"

A playful gleam of pleasantry is apparent in "Adam, Libth and Eve." The poet pictures one wite as having been more in love with Adam than she pretended to be, and the other as less than she seemed. They make their respective confessions, but the man rejoins that they are no confessions to him:—

"One day, it thundered and lightened,
"Two women, fairly frightened,
"Sank to their kness, transformed, transfixed, " At the feet of the man who sat betwirt:

"And 'Merey,' cried each—' if I tell the truth "' Of a passage in my youth!"

"Said this—' Do you mind the morning
"I met your love with scorning!
"As the worst of the venom left my lips,
"I thought, "If, despite this lie, he strips
"The mask from my soul with a kias—I crawl
"His slave—soul, body and all!"!

"Said that—'We stood to be married;
"The priest, or some one, tarried;
"If Paradise door prove locked!" smiled you.
"I thought, as I nodded, smiling, too,
"Did one, that is away, arrive—nor late
""Nor soon should unlock Hell's gate!"'

"It cased to lighten and thunder.

"It cased to lighten and thunder.

"Up started both in wonder,
"Looked round and saw that the sky was clear,
"Then lambed, 'Coaress you believed us, dear!'
"I saw through the jeke,' the man replied
"They reseated themselves boside."

The conflicting emotions of an agonized soul are
cloquently set forth in Mr. Browning's new rendering of the woes of Ixion. That old Greek sinner is
represented both as militant and triumphant in his
sufferings. In an elaborate argument he reviews
his crime and its punishment, and munts Zeus with
the fact that his revenge can only go thus far, and
no further. This stirring poem is written in
hexameters and pentameters, and the opening is as
follows:

"High in the dome, suspended, of Hell, and triumph, behold us!
"Here the revenge of a God, there the amends of a

"Man.
"Whiting forever in torment, flesh once mortal, immortal
"Made—for a purpose of hate—able to die and revive,
"Pays to the uttermost pang, then, newly for payment repienshed,
"Doles out—old, yet young, agones ever afresh;
"Whence the resent above me; torment is bridged by a ratinbow—

"Tears, sweat, blood—each spasm, ghastly once, glori-fled now.

"Say I have erred-how else! Was I Ixion or Zens!
"Pollet by my senses! Greamed; I doubtless awaken in wonder;
"This proves shine, that—shade! Good was the evil that seemed!"
"Shail! with sight thus gained, by torture be taught I was blind once!"

suppose teaches thy stone-Tantalos, teaches thy

"Anght which unaided sense, purged pure, less plainly demonstrates f
"No, for the past was dream; now that the dreamers awain."

Sisupline acouts low fraud, and to Tantalos treason is folly." The longest poem in the volume is entitled "Jochanan Hakkadosh"—the word Hakkadosh, it may be mentioned, meaning saint. The piece is founded on an old Rabbinical tradition to the effect that the life of a creat and approved saint may be prolonged by the transfusion into his system of the blood of others. Juchanan Hakkadosh's life is prolonged in this way, he receiving a small sanguineous coo'ribution first from this may then from that. The pact, the soldier, the youth and others gladly contribute in order to preserve so valuable a life. The whole poem is full of deep and pregnant thoughts on the science of men's life. A little lyric, "Never the Time and the Place," reminds us of some of the writer's earlier poems. Being as short as it is admirable, we reproduce it:

"Never the time and the place."

Being as short as it is admirable, we reproduce a Never the time and the place.

"And the loved our all together!

"This path—how soft to page!

"This may—what mage weather!

"This path—how soft to page!

"This May—what mage weather!

"In a dream that loved one's face mosts mine,

"But the boose is marrow, the piece is block

"Weers, outside, rain and what combine

"With a furtive car, if I strive to speak,

"With a finite let masse such word, each sign!

"O end as yound serpendine,

"Inest the from the waking man!

"This path so soft to make such word, each sign!

"This path so soft to make shall lead!

"This path so soft to make small lead!

"This path so soft to make small lead!

"Or marrow if needs the counce must be,

"O may be are the atterns and strangers; we—

"On, close, safe, warm sleep I and she,

" I strade or."

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